

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY  
The Washington Herald Company  
125-427-429 Eleventh Street Phone Main 3390

WALTER S. ROGERS, President  
HERMAN SUTER, General Manager

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Daily and Sunday, 1 month.....60c/Daily and Sunday, 1 year.....\$7.50

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL PAYABLE IN ADVANCE  
Daily and Sunday, 1 year.....\$7.50 Daily without Sunday, 1 year.....\$6.00  
Daily and Sunday, 1 month.....45c/Daily without Sunday, 1 month.....35c  
Stamps of 10 and 2c Denomination Accepted.

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class mail matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1920.

### Third Party Hopes.

It is not strictly correct to think of the outcome of today's and Sunday's conferences in Chicago as leading possibly to the formation of a "third party." It already exists. A Socialist ticket was listed some time since, and it will poll more votes than it would have if the New York Republican legislature had not established a precedent in outlawing the party which has had a unifying effect on Socialists throughout the country.

The Chicago conferences, if they succeed in welding several "movements" in agreement on a platform and candidates, will create a "fourth party," and with the nomination of Gov. Cox new life has been put in the Prohibition party that had planned to vanish. Hence it is more than probable that voters in November will have more candidates and platforms to pass upon than ever have figured in a national election.

In politically fluid times, such as nations generally face today, no surprise is sincere that such should be the situation. Pressure of a traditional kind may induce leaders of the historic parties to assume a unity that seems politic. But the rank and file of the voters are not going to be so easily corralled, which fact undoubtedly will strengthen the demand for new parties. Whether this mood will prove formidable throughout the nation remains to be seen. In certain sections of the Middle and Far West it may seriously effect the old parties' plans.

With the Chicago conferences of this week and next, as with the Republican and Democratic conventions just held, the problem will be to find a leader with a maximum of availability for binding contrary elements together. The notice already served by the Single Taxers that under no circumstances will they support Senator La Follette is a sign of the times. For somewhat similar reasons Henry Ford would be bolted; and for quite others, Frank P. Walsh. A candidate with the capacity to lead approaching that of Roosevelt in 1912 nowhere looms upon the horizon; and when his 1916 record is studied it rather dampens any disposition to tie up to any man however gifted as a "bolter."

Our prediction is that a majority of the "Independents" of the country will be found at last voting either for Senator Harding or Gov. Cox. They have several months in which to study the candidates, their policies, their advisers, and their characters under the glare of "pitiless publicity." They will get in their deadly work in the voting booths. Knowing that they will have to meet the judgment of this inscrutable and independent portion of the electorate the candidates and the historic parties will behave much better and decide much more honestly than they would if all their foes were in the open.

### The Call for the League's Assembly.

President Wilson, under authority bestowed by the Versailles treaty, within a few days will issue a formal call for the first meeting of the assembly of the league of nations, that for some months has been functioning in its administrative departments and that through its special commission is now laying down the foundations of an international court, Elihu Root being the major figure in the gathering.

Yesterday the council of the league met for the first time to take evidence in the dispute between Finland and Sweden over the Aland Islands, and this by the voluntary choice of the disputants.

The other day the house of commons of the British Parliament withheld sanction from a compact which had been worked out by administrative officials by which Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand had decided to use mandatory power in such a way as to give them monopolistic rights in the phosphate deposits of the South Pacific Island of Nauru. Following the advice of Lord Robert Cecil and other guardians of British honor the scheme now will be submitted to the league of nations for its judgment.

On the 23d of this month the council of the league will meet in Brussels to receive reports on the Spa conference and the plan for meeting reparations which the allied powers have agreed upon.

In the presence of facts like these what do the people of this country propose to do? Have they any sense of political "realism"? Do they know an accomplished fact when they see it? Can they, simply as a matter of intellectual honesty, proceed to act as if what exists does not matter?

The concrete fact which we face is not one of what we would like to do, but of what we must do; and the only debatable questions now are how? and when? This narrows the debate of the campaign much. And as it proceeds we expect that political and military developments in Europe, and the contact that the Presidential candidates will have with the people will so diminish the differences of opinion that have grown out of the Senate debate that when that body meets again the United States will not be without the league when the new year dawns. The extremists never have voiced the mind, conscience and will of a majority of the citizens.

The steam roller having finished its work at Chicago and San Francisco, will next be heard from at the Spa conference. If Germany has profited by experience she will get out of the way.

The administration is anxious to have the league of nations the dominant issue, but if Gov. Cox accepts John Bailey as a silent partner, the people will make the commanding issue.

Germany, incidentally, had one experience in considering treaties as scraps of paper which makes her think twice about ignoring the Versailles document, much as she may dislike its terms.

Just now it looks as though the dove of peace will have to wait for a home until the war between the Democrats and the Republicans is all over.

While we enjoyed a safe and sane Fourth, the Bolsheviks, Poles, Turks, Greeks and others celebrated with real cannon and real bullets.

Well, a District of Columbia delegate nominated the Democratic candidate for Vice President even if we can't vote for him.

Marion, Ohio, will have to share a little of the publicity in which she is basking with Trails End, Dayton.

Now that its all over, is there any one present who has read both party platforms?

Well, at least Cox and Harding agree upon one thing: "Golf is a grand old game."

### New York City

By O. O. McIntyre

New York, July 9.—He is one of those Broadway wits with the running nose chatter of a soda water jerker. He furnishes bon-mots for the privilege of looking out the window when the waiter brings the bad news. Now that the Tenderloin cafes have lost their after midnight gaiety, he is a familiar figure at the Westchester road-houses.

His shirts and ties hit the entire chromatic scale with a bang, indeed he seems to have his own private spectrum. Despite the fact that his past in as sordid as that of the hardened criminal, he once occupied a chateau at a French water college in the Middle West.

A college graduate with several degrees, he came to New York with good letters of introduction. How he came to be one of Broadway's misdeeds of prey finishes a remarkable chapter in the history of the glided life of the White Way.

The man who told me the story is the city editor of a large metropolitan paper and knows the facts. The fellow—call him Smith—left his college position to do some sociological work for a rich Manhattanite who had endowed the college where he was employed. It was in the days before the legal calcium had flooded the dark corners and reform was only a threat.

Smith used to drop into underground haunts to study human social phenomena. One night in a music hall in Bleeker street he was sitting at a beer-stained table listening to a pair of Dutch comedians perpetrating stale gags. He added a few words to the conversation. The fellow learned his story and he talked to her of better things. She was just ripe for such talk and pursuing his advantage Smith induced her to go to a country home, privately owned, for a vacation.

In the end Smith fell in love with the girl, who, after dropping her dissipation, blossomed into a pretty woman. They were married. A few years later he found she had returned to her old haunts. He made a desperate effort to save her and failing they went down to the depths hand-in-hand. She finally died and he became a hopeless parasite, finishing out the remaining days of his mispent life as a cafe clown.

Impudent young men in gold braided coats line the curbs of Broadway inviting pedestrians to become passengers in the yap wagons leaving for Chinatown. Luna and Coney "in just a few moments." They never leave their seats. Once you have given them your fare there is nothing to do but wait. Even the police seem to be in with their rascality and sometimes people have to wait an entire afternoon after paying for the ride. There are always a few "decoy" passengers who are paid to sit in the wagons. The ballyhoo stand out in front and call out to passengers. The other day below the Astor one was haranguing the crowd and a well built young man with a pretty girl walked along. "Come on," shouted the ballyhoo, "take your girl to Coney Isle. If she don't want to sit by you I'll sit beside her."

Two minutes later men from the corner drug store were pouring cold water over the pale face of a prostrate form at the curb. O yes, he wore a gold braided coat.

Five airplanes were flying over Fifth avenue after noon. The roar of the engines could be heard distinctly. I stood at a window and watched the people for two blocks. Only three in my line of vision looked up and then only a few seconds.

### THIRD PARTY HOPE RISES IN CHICAGO POLITICAL MEET

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

for the selection of a national ticket.

The other organizations, with representatives now in Chicago, are as follows:  
The committee of "forty-eight," which expects 1,000 delegates gathered from every State in the Union, which will open its convention in the Hotel Morrison tomorrow morning.  
The American Labor Party, which holds its convention at Carmen's Hall, Sunday.  
The Nonpartisan League, composed of farmers and railroad men of the State of Washington.  
The Labor League of Montana.  
World War Veterans.  
The American Single Tax League.  
The Soldiers and Sailors League.  
Rank and File Veterans' Association.

Added to these were scores of men and women representing various other organizations which have refused to "stand for" the old parties, their nominees and their platforms and who are earnestly advocating the "third party" movement.

A chief interest among leaders of all units centered in the arrival of the officials of the American Constitutional party, which already counts a known strength of over 100,000 members in the East.  
Thomas J. Mahoney, of New York City, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the American Constitutional party, led the Easterners into the city. Among those coming with him were the national secretary, Thomas Koehlwies, Queens County; Julian B. Thomas, national organizer; James Barry, chairman of the legal committee; and Edward T. O'Laughlin.

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## HAS INDUSTRY INCREASED ITS OUTPUT?

Pennsylvania Report Shows 50 Per Cent Increase in Value of Industrial Products Since 1916.

In Same Period Raw Material Cost Increased at Least 50 Per Cent and Labor Cost Increased Over 80 Per Cent—Evidence Points to a Decrease in Actual Output.

By DR. FRANK M. SURFACE.

The Pennsylvania State Department of Internal Affairs has recently issued a report on industrial production within the State for the years 1916, 1917 and 1918. As is customary in such reports industrial production is measured in terms of the value of the output. In the reports so far available no figures are given by which one can judge the amount of material actually produced in one year compared with another. Prior to the war when labor and raw material costs were relatively constant, the money value of the products in one year compared with another gave a very good index of the change in actual material production. With prices soaring as they have been within the last few years such comparisons are almost valueless so far as determining this point is concerned. There is grave danger that by basing our ideas of production on these increased values we may reach a wrong conclusion regarding the actual production of commodities.

The following paragraphs attempt to analyze the figures in the Pennsylvania report to determine whether there has been any actual increase in commodity production during these years.

The figures given show that the value of all industrial products in 1918 were 50 per cent greater than the corresponding value in 1916. The actual values for the three years and the percentage increases are as follows:

	Total Value	Per Cent Increase Over 1916
1916	\$6,219,768,300	100.0
1917	8,136,577,900	30.8
1918	9,320,025,700	50.0

Whether this increase in value represents an actual increase in commodity production depends chiefly upon three factors: (1) The relative cost of raw material; (2) the relative cost of labor, and (3) the relative efficiency of labor.

In the Pennsylvania report there are no figures to show the relative cost of raw material in the three years. However, the following table prepared from data published by the War Industries Board shows the average percentage increase in cost of ten important raw materials between 1916 and 1918:

	Per Cent Increase
Wool	89.3
Cotton	120.5
Silk	62.5
Hides	2.9
Iron	69.6
Billets	6.0
Coal	49.7
Cement	107.5
Lumber	57.8
Paint	74.0
Average	64.0

This table shows that the average cost of these ten materials used in industries increased 64 per cent in the three years. Inasmuch as certain of these materials are not used extensively in Pennsylvania industry, we may be on the safe side by saying that the raw materials used increased in value at least 50 per cent or as much as the value of the finished products.

With regard to the cost of labor, the Pennsylvania report gives the following figures on the total daily average payroll for the three years:

	Daily Average Payroll	Per Cent Increase Over 1916
1916	\$3,560,815	100.0
1917	4,587,270	28.8
1918	7,999,597	116.2

Thus while the total value of all products increased 50 per cent the total average payroll increased 116.2 per cent. This latter result might be due either to increased number of employees or to higher wages or both.

The average number of employees for the three years increased 25 per cent as shown by the following figures:

	Number of Employees	Per Cent Increase Over 1916
1916	1,449,107	100.0
1917	1,506,426	3.9
1918	1,817,793	25.4

With regard to the wage the following table has been computed from the data given and shows the weighted average daily wage of male and female laborers, including minors:

	Average Daily Wage	Weighted Average	Per Cent Increase Over 1916
1916	\$2.49	\$2.31	100.0
1917	2.74	2.54	9.9
1918	4.60	4.23	83.1

Wages therefore increased 83 per cent compared with a 25 per cent increase in the number of employees. In round numbers approximately three-fourths of the increase in the total payroll is due to increased wages and one-fourth to the increased number of employees. Applying these proportions to the daily payroll figures given above we may determine the increase in the payroll in 1918 over 1916 due to increased wages alone is \$3,040,988 and this amounts to 87 per cent increase over the 1916 payroll.

The figures thus far presented show that during these three years the general rise in the cost of raw materials was at least 50 per cent and that the increased cost of the same number of laborers amounted to about 87 per cent. Therefore, unless the higher priced labor was able to produce a much larger amount of finished product, it would appear that the increase of 50 per cent in the value of all products really represented a decrease in the actual amount produced.

No figures on the relative efficiency of labor in the different years is contained in the report. However, the general result of surveys conducted by governmental and private agencies show that on the whole, labor at the present time is only about 60 per cent as efficient as prior to the war. This, of course, does not apply to 1918.

Some slight indication of the probable efficiency of the labor employed in Pennsylvania industry may be gained from a comparison of the several classifications of employees. In the first place, there has been a slight increase in the per cent of American-born labor employed in the three years. The employees in 1916 classified as American-born were 62.6 per cent; in 1917, 65.8, and in 1918, 69.4.

There has been a slight decrease in the relative number of females employed as shown by the following figures for the respective years:

	Number Employed	Per Cent Increase Over 1916	Per Cent of Total Employees
1916	34,358	2.2	2.2
1917	52,304	51.6	3.6
1918	56,418	74.3	3.1

Number of Minors Under 16 Years Employed.

	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent Increase Over 1916
1916	12,547	8,986	21,533	100.0
1917	12,433	9,827	22,260	3.4
1918	14,224	10,902	25,186	17.0

The number of negroes employed has increased 74 per cent compared with a 25 per cent increase in the total number of employees. Minors on the other hand have increased only 17 per cent or at a slightly smaller rate than the total number of employees.

These classes of employees must on the whole be considered as less efficient than corresponding white adults. The number in these classes relative to the total number of employees, around 3 per cent in the case of negroes and less than 2 per cent for minors, is so small that it scarcely affects the situation.

There is at least no indication that the labor is more efficient in 1918 than in 1916. If the labor is regarded as equal in efficiency to that of the former year, the argument given above shows that there is no evidence of any significant increase in the production of commodities during the latter year in spite of the 50 per cent increase in value. In fact the circumstantial evidence points to a decrease in actual production.

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### STOKES ASKS RETURN OF HIS TWO CHILDREN

Denver, July 9. — Reversal of Juvenile Judge Ben Lindsay's decision which gave final custody of James and Muriel Stokes to Mrs. Helen Elwood Stokes, was asked of the Colorado Supreme Court here today by attorneys for W. D. Stokes, New York multimillionaire. His suit for divorce is pending in the New York Supreme Court. Mrs. Stokes is a former Denver society woman.

### NEW YORK STEEL STRIKE THREATENS

In response to an urgent telegraphic appeal for intervention to prevent strike by steel workers in the New York district, the Department of Labor yesterday dispatched James J. Barrett of St. Louis, conciliator, to New York.

The appeal was made by P. J. Morrin, president of the Bridge and Iron Workers' Association, who asserted that a strike involving steel workers in the New York district was imminent.

### In the Limelight

By George Perry Morris.

Dartmouth College alumni got one shock when Robert T. Meade was killed by Henry N. Maroney. The college authorities then asserted that the "bootlegging" business in which these students had figured was limited in its scope. Now the father of the boy who was killed makes charges of a wholesale kind and calls for the resignation of President Hopkins. Every motive of prudence and principle combines with other reasons of institutional stability to force an immediate, wide-open investigation of the facts and full publicity for the same.

Congressman Baer of North Dakota has been defeated in the primaries. He may run independently and yet win. His cleverness as a cartoonist and his experience in propaganda work have made him an unusual member of the House. A very "live wire," with a chip on his shoulder and always well informed when he enters on a debate, he will be missed, even by those who least like his views and policies.

Contemplating recent events in connection with our national attitude toward the Soviet republic of Russia, it is well to keep in mind that the former Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield, is now president of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, and that he thinks that the State Department's latest decision is a masterly diplomatic move.

The University of Edinburgh has conferred the title of doctor of divinity on Professor George Neil Stewart, of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. It is a case of a Canadian alumnus of the Scotch institution getting final honors from his alma mater after a brilliant record in American education in the field of medical research and instruction.

Margaret Haley, of Chicago, is in attendance at the Salt Lake City meeting of the National Educational Association, and, as usual, is a move center from which are going out most disturbing influences working against the "machine." Call her what you will—a "stormy petrel," a "bull in the china shop," an "unknown," and unpredictable quantity," or the "giving of dissent"—the fact remains that she is a democrat and believes that democracy is applicable to educational administration. Since the Boston meeting of the administration, when she played ducks and dukes with the plans of Nicholas Murray Butler and the "Old Guard," she has been "revolving" with considerable prestige and usually with success.

Judge Learned Hand, of New York City, who cannot be charged with being a "radical" or a "moss-back," but who usually does his own thinking, has joined the increasing list of "freedom riders" who are opposing the arbitrary seizure of the Department of Justice and threatened with deportation because of alleged or proved connection with organizations that are Socialistic or Communist. He will not stand for arbitrary stretching of law and his autocratic interpretation by agents of the department.

They are deeply mourning in New Orleans the death of Pearl Wright, a leading financier, developer of port facilities and builder of railroads in the public interest. He came of New England stock that settled in Medford, Mass., in 1858. He was born in Keenebec, Me., in 1844. At the close of the civil war he struck out on his own. Northward went west and northwest; and he joined a New Orleans colony of New Englanders that always has been influential in banking, trade, and much larger numbers. He was a most popular and successful business man. Readers of the life of Henry M. Stanley will recall what it meant to him in the days of his youth to fall into the hands of one of these New Englanders resident in New Orleans. Mr. Wright had vision as well as technical knowledge. He saw the possibilities of trade with Latin America and fostered it. He realized that the Gulf ports some day would challenge the supremacy of the North Atlantic and he set about equipping New Orleans for the eventual day in politics he was a "lily white" Republican, served on the party's national committee, and like the present governor of the State, John B. Parker, was an ardent Rooseveltian.

### "RAFFLES" CHASED BY SOCIETY WOMAN

Rumson, N. J., July 9. — Mrs. Randall Keator, young society matron, pursued in her car two automobile burglars who had stolen \$10,000 in jewelry from the home of her father here.

Police throughout New Jersey were searching for the burglars today. The men were believed to have been of the "Raffles" type, specializing on society colonies.

With Mrs. Keator in the chase was her father, Manuel Toppe, wealthy business man. Mrs. Keator met one of the burglars in the hallway of the house. He politely defied his hat and remarked: "This is delightful weather, isn't it?"

### Admits Deacon's Kisses, But They Were "Platonic"

Mrs. Isabel Griswold admitted on the witness stand in New York, that Charles E. Newberry, church deacon for 15 years, had kissed her. The latter's wife is suing for separation. Mrs. Griswold said the kisses were merely platonic.

### WYGO EMPTY.

Lives any man with heart so dead as never to have sighed and said, "This is my fondest aim in life—to own a kitchen and a wife?"

"Twas with this stirring thought in mind that Wygo Empty felt inclined to watch his chance and grow too late.

And when the sifting was complete he bought his bride a chunk of meat to his wife's delectation to peel, and gloried in a tasty meal.

Lives any man with heart so shrunk as never to himself have "bunk," "Give me a wife—a loaf of veal—a kitchen and a decent meal!"

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### A DAILY LINE O' CHEER

By John Kenrick Baggs.

#### A RECIPE.

If you'll catch ten sunbeams  
Or their morning light,  
Little fresh spry sunbeams  
Full of golden light.

Warm, and fresh, and streaming  
With Good-Will and Love  
Gathered from the gleaming  
Sun itself above.

Dipped in mellow twilight  
At the close of day,  
With a touch of sky-light  
From the stars at play.

Weave them in a spinning  
Free from strands of Fear.  
You'll have the beginning  
Of a Song of Cheer.  
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### Catholic Sisterhood

Buys Historic Mansion

Hagerstown, Md., July 9.—The historic estate formerly owned by Admiral Dahlgren, located on top of South Mountain, has been sold to the Sisters of the Holy Cross, a Catholic sisterhood.

The estate consists of two hundred acres of land and has a fine old stone mansion, containing twenty-two rooms. There is also a fine chapel, built by Admiral Dahlgren. The price is understood to have been \$19,000.

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### Gotham to See Last of 80-Cent Gas; Cupid Spears Famous Candy Girl, and Bowery Adopts Senator Wadsworth

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

New York, July 9.—Gas is going up. Public regulation cannot keep it down, and 80-cent gas will soon be a thing of the past. In New York City there are seven companies still held to that rate by legislative enactment. One of them, the Consolidated Gas Company, claims to be losing \$22,000 a day, and as it does about 60 per cent of business of the greater city, it is not too low to estimate that it will lose about \$10,000,000 a year.

"We contend that our property is being confiscated under the 80-cent rate," said an official of the company. "And we are now in the process of relief. We have won the first step in the road up."

New York chiefly uses water gas in which oil is a manufacturing factor. After passing steam over anthracite coal the blue gas, which is treated with an oil spray that enriches it and gives it the illuminating character. In the old days the gas companies used to pay 2 1/2 cents a gallon for oil. They still have a contract for oil at 7 1/2 cents, but this will expire at the close of the present year.

For every cent added to the cost per gallon of oil the gas officials say that 4 cents should be added to the price charged for every 1,000 cubic feet. There are several companies in New York that are outside the 80-cent rate. One of these, the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, serving Coney Island. Three months ago the Public Service Commission allowed it to increase its rate per 1,000 cubic feet from \$1 to \$1.15. Since then the company has been forced to pay 14 cents a gallon for oil that it formerly paid 7 cents for and the officials are now asking for permission to make another hoist.

"Mary Elizabeth" is married. Thus passed into romance the famous candy girl. I recall when she came down from Syracuse some fifteen years ago and opened her clean, attractive little sweet shop in Fifth avenue, when the famous candy maker made candy was sold at reasonable prices. Her mother and sisters came with her, but "Mary Elizabeth" was the star attraction.

Then came the new law to such proportions that a lawyer persuaded Mary to incorporate, and the shop lost the individuality that marked its early days. Many old customers dropped, and the shop was lured by the charm of the pleasing personality of the founder of the shop, took their places and a new and larger store with branches at all the leading seaside resorts.

Instead of a sentiment, "Mary Elizabeth" became a money-making machine; a corporation that paid dividends and all that sort of thing. It is referred to as the "Candy Corporation." Her family name was Evans, but to those who attended the wedding this afternoon she said that she would always be plain "Mary Elizabeth."

The man of her choice is Henry D. Sharp, a manufacturer of Rhode Island. He is also a director of the Providence Journal. His age is 47. She is 35. During the war "Mary Elizabeth" was a Red Cross worker in France. Her family name was Evans, but to those who attended the wedding this afternoon she said that she would always be plain "Mary Elizabeth."

Big social candy-making has struck a slump owing to the high price and scarcity of sugar, for the present at least. Take the 3,000 candy stores to be opened all over the country by the United Retail Candy Stores—one of the side properties of the big tobacco four, James B. Duke, George J. Whelan, Joseph B. Widener and Thomas F. Ryan—they will remain on the "candy" calendar. This \$7,000,000 corporation has the store sites, and the campaign arranged, but one of its officials said: "We don't think it would be a safe policy to reach into the nation's low supply of sugar, so we shall wait a bit before putting on full speed